	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (Upto June'96)
LPG/BULK	7.1	41.8	72.5	5.5
LPG-PKD	—	0.2	—	—
SKO	102.6	602.7	614.6	78.8
ATF	—	26.0	7.4	—
LSWR	8.0	396.6	455.0	123.6
FO	8.0	—	19.2	—

(b) to (f) These details are party specific and are not maintained. However, these parties are required to follow the existing policies.

Nodal Agencies for Setting up Family Type Bio-Gas Plants

1923. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any state level nodal agencies are functioning in Maharashtra for setting up family type bio-gas plants in the State;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for these nodal agencies for setting up of family type biogas plants in the State during 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that targets are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra has entrusted the nodal responsibility for setting up of family type biogas plants in the State to the Department of Rural Development and Water Conservation. Besides, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Bombay and All India Women's Conference (AIWC), New Delhi are also promoting such plants in the State through their related agencies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra State nodal department has been allocated a target of setting up of 7,500 and 10,000 family type biogas plants for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97, respectively. Besides, KVIC and AIWC have fixed targets of 5,000 and 25 plants, respectively, for 1995-96 and 6,000 and 50 plants, respectively, for 1996-97 for the State.

(e) Steps taken to ensure achievement of allocated targets include release of funds in advance towards Central subsidy; organisation of training courses, particularly for users, mesons and technicians; publicity through both print and electronic media at the national as well the State level; and monitoring of achievement at various levels on month to month basis.

Rural Development Programmes in Gujarat

1924. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development programmes in Gujarat and the amount allocated for each of them during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount sought by the State Government, the amount provided by the

Central Government and the amount spent therefrom;

(c) the details of persons benefited by such programmes;

(d) whether any analysis and review of all such development programmes is made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) to (c) The major rural development programmes being implemented by the Centre all over the country including Gujarat State are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), (v) Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) and (vi) Desert Development Programme (DDP),

JRY and EAS are wage employment programme while IRDP is a self-employment programme. The main objectives of ARWSP is to provide sustainable safe drinking water supply to entire uncovered rural population and to simultaneously create awareness among the rural people about the hazards of using unsafe water. DPAP and DDP aims (i) to mitigate the adverse effect of drought on crops and livestock, (ii) to restore the ecological balance in the long run and (iii) to control desertification.

The details of amount allocated, Central amount provided amount spent and persons benefited by these schemes during the last three years for Gujarat and given as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Year	Allocation	Central releases	Utilisation	Physical achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	**IRDP**					
	1993-94	3090.00	1510.23	3354.85	79725	No. of families assisted
	1994-95	3063.00	1507.63	3259.82	76498	-do-
	1995-96	3059.22	1613.76	3077.68	55686	-do-
2.	**JRY**					
	1993-94	12925.00	13203.00	11716.00	233.00	Lakh Mondays
	1994-95	13835.00	13588.00	14166.00	259.00	-do-
	1995-96	14004.00	13857.00	12824.00	210.00	-do-
			(Centre + State)			
3.	**EAS**					
	1993-94	Not fixed	606.00	116.00	7	Lakh Mandays
	1994-95	-do-	4475.00	1810.00	35	-do-
	1995-96	-do-	8713.00	5752.00	92	-do-
			(Centre + State)			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	**ARWSP**				
	1993-94	2656.00	2956.00	1858.40	3.051 Population in lakhs
	1994-95	3039.00	3039.00	4104.80	6.355 -do-
	1995-96	3850.00	4050.00	2980.52	6.096 -do-
5.	(i) **DPAP**				
	1993-94	1119.00	559.12	1193.91	Being Area
	1994-95	1236.00	617.35	1190.74	Development
	1995-96	1345.00	1013.00	830.21	Schemes, persons benefited, not collected.
6.(i)	**DDP**				
	1993-94	337.50	437.50	370.75	-do-
	1994-95	382.00	441.55	534.45	
	1995-96	1649.00	1860.88	725.07	

(d) and (e) These programmes are being reviewed regularly at the Central level through monthly, quarterly and annual progress report/returns. The review of these schemes is undertaken by the Government of India through periodic progress reports, Meetings of Central/State level co-ordination committees and visits of Area Officers under Area Officer's Scheme. Based on such reviews, deficiencies are identified from time to time which require changes in policy to improve the effectiveness of the programme to tackle rural poverty and employment. The Concurrent Evaluation are also undertaken through independent agencies from time to time to assess the strength and weakness of the programmes and take appropriate remedial measures.

MOUs of State Government with Foreign and NRI Food Processing Companies

1925. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that the State Government would henceforth be free to enter into industrial tie-ups with foreign NRI Food Processing Companies; and

(b) the number and details of MOUs signed so far by the respective State Governments in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) and (b) Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with foreign companies/Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for setting up food processing industries are normally signed by the State Corporations/Undertakings and these are governed by the policies of the respective State Governments. Information regarding the number and details of such MOUs is not Centrally maintained.

Assessment of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh

1926. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: